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Surpasses all other remedies in being more easily taken by young and old, more prompt and effective in cleansing the system, dispelling COLDS, HEADACHES and FEVERS, and it is the only remedy that will permanently CURE habitual

CONSTIPATION

by giving strength to the organs on which it acts, so that regular habits may be formed. It is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.

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Does not gripe, sicken or debilitate. It acts gently, yet promptly and thoroughly, on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, and does not contain any poisonous or injurious substances of any kind.

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Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and de-
livered to any part of the city. Parties and
weddings furnished on short notice. No. 36
Second street.

KLEIN'S VERSION.

The New York World's Samoan
Correspondent

GIVES HIS ACCOUNT OF THE LATE
TROUBLES THERE.

He Shows That the Motive of the German
Government is Clearly the Conquest of
the Samoan Islands—German-Americans
Will Stand By the Stars and Stripes
in Case of a War.

New York, Jan. 29.—The World prints a letter from Klein, its Samoan correspondent, in which he shows that the motive of the German government is clearly the conquest of the Samoan islands. He says: "Late in the afternoon of December 19 many rumors were circulated throughout Apia as to what the Germans intended doing in revenge for the killing of their men the day before. It was said that they intended throwing shells over Apia into the bush behind the town; that all Mataafa natives were to be shot wherever met, and that their houses were to be burned. The neutrality of the place, it was said, was not to be respected. It was also reported that the German consul had ordered all the wounded men who were being cared for in the native church near the American consulate to leave the sanctuary at once, as the German men-of-war were going to burn it with other native property. Consul Knappe protesting against such action as last referred to, if the report was correct. Consul Knappe answered by denying that such action was contemplated.

"During the afternoon King Mataafa, who had taken up his position in the village of Magnani, near the Vallele German plantation, about two miles behind the town of Apia, received a letter from Consul Knappe, informing him that unless he came on board of one of the German men-of-war with his chiefs before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th, and gave up all the guns in the possession of his party, the German man-of-war would shell him in the bush. To this letter Mataafa made no reply.

"I visited the king in his camp late in the day. He told me that he deeply regretted that his army had been forced to take the lives of Germans, but they could have done nothing else, unless they would have been satisfied to be killed without making any resistance. He and his people, he said, had been goaded to desperation, and after having repeatedly stood the most cruel and unjust treatment without retaliating through a desire not to come into conflict with the Germans, yet the time had at last arrived when the Samoans intended to resist to the end. He hoped, he said, that the present difficulty would be settled without further loss of life on either side, but if the Germans attacked his party again he would not be responsible for the action of his people, and the result might be that every German in Samoa would be killed, and all German property, both inland and on the shore burned.

"The king added that he had taken the greatest possible pains to notify his people that under no circumstances must the lives or property of Americans and the English people be placed in danger.

"Consul Knappe attended a meeting of the consuls asked for by Consul Blacklock for the purpose of settling the war, if possible, Mataafa to be present; but the German consul would not consent to meet the king under any circumstances, and nothing was accomplished.

"Before dark a Gatling gun with 10,000 pounds of ammunition, was sent ashore from the Nipale, and the pieces planted on the veranda of the American consulate building, where it could command the main road and part of the beach.

"On the morning of the 21st the following notice in the English, Samoan and German languages, was posted throughout Apia, along the main road:

"My opinion of the way by which Samoa will get happy again is as follows:

"The difficulties and misfortunes have arisen because there are so many firearms on the island. Therefore I order the warriors in Tandamandao and Matafagale to bring their arms to-day on board of the German man-of-war in the harbor of Matafagale. When a red flag will be hoisted on top of the foremast of the man-of-war this will be the sign that you have to bring your arms on board the man-of-war in your boats, which may hoist a white flag.

"When the arms will be delivered Samoa will live and prosper. But when one hour has passed after the red flag has been hoisted and you have not begun to bring the arms on board the man-of-war, the latter will fire into the village of Matafagale. I hope you will obey my orders. DR. KNAPPE, 'Imperial German Consul.'

"APIA, Dec. 21, 1888."

"Consul Blacklock had received a copy of Consul Knappe's letter early in the morning and replied with a protest in the name of the United States.

"Notwithstanding the protest of Consul Blacklock, the German man-of-war began firing on the village at 9:15 o'clock, it having been deserted on the previous day by Mataafa's men, and none of the Samoans having come on board for the purpose of giving up their arms, as ordered. Twenty-five shells were fired at the village and in the bush beyond, toward Mataafa's camp, but no one was injured.

"The American flag was fired upon as though there was no such flag in existence. Several boat loads of sailors were then landed, and two-thirds of the village burned, among them three houses belonging to Capt. Hamilton, an American citizen, as well as a house belonging to a British subject.

"Consul Knappe wrote to Consul Blacklock, asking him to meet with him and Consul Costigan, for the purpose of stopping the war, if possible. He also stated that he had heard that the Mataafa troops in Tuesday's fight had been under the command of an American, who had also been the first to fire upon the German troops.

"Consul Blacklock replied to the German consul's letter by saying that the latter could at any time have his co-operation in estab-

lishing good order in Samoa, but he certainly would not lend his aid in re-establishing Tamassee, contrary to the instructions of the United States government. Consul Blacklock added that he had investigated the rumors about the Mataafa men having been under the command of an American at the fight referred to, and also of this American having fired upon the German troops, and had discovered that the reports were utterly groundless.

"On the evening of December 21 a meeting of the three consuls and the captains of the American, English and German men-of-war was held at the British consulate for the purpose of deciding upon what should be considered the bounds of the neutral territory in Apia. Nothing could be agreed upon, however, the Germans demanding all sorts of concessions, but persistently refusing to grant any in return. The meeting adjourned until December 24, when another conference was held, lasting three or four hours, and with similar results. It was then decided to abandon further efforts to arrive at an understanding with the Germans.

"About the 1st of January the Germans began circulating a petition to their government, asking Germany to annex Samoa. This petition of course has been universally signed by the German residents, but an especial effort is being made to induce some of the foreign population to sign it also. Several Scandinavians who were approached refused to sign the document. Two or three English and American renegades, who have allied themselves with the Germans and Tamassee's party for purposes of gain, have signed the paper.

"The situation in Samoa to-day, January 5, at the hour of the closing of the mail for the United States, is as follows: The German men-of-war are tranquil, but it is not known at what minute of the day or night they may make some desperate move that may prove most disastrous to American and English lives and interests in Samoa. It is the universal opinion among English and American residents, and also among some Germans, that Dr. Knappe will be recalled by his government for the terrible blunders he has made during his short term of office, covering only six weeks.

"Tamassee's men are still in the vicinity of Lautanau, being kept back by Mataafa's men, who have built a strong fort at Latogo, near Lautanau, and which the rebels must pass in order to reach Apia, unless coming in by water. The larger part of Mataafa's army is encamped in the vicinity of the native village of Magagi. The forces of the king are awaiting for the Germans to make the first move."

The German-Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The course of Bayard with reference to Samoa is likely to lead to the disruption of the cabinet. Whitney is chafing under the inactivity of his department through lack of an avowed policy by the state department. The publication of Whitney's correspondence has created considerable public sentiment in the matter, and puts Bayard on the defensive. A rumor is current here that either Whitney or Bayard will resign within the next few days, the report even going so far as to say that the resignation is already offered to the president.

While the truth of these rumors is unknown at present, the strained condition of affairs in the cabinet is undoubtedly the cause of their circulation, and developments for the next few days are watched with unusual interest.

Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, is the most prominent representative German-American in congress. He has no hesitation in declaring for the United States against Germany, all along, in war as well as in peace.

"There is going to be no war," says Guenther. "The two countries are too far apart to make a fight possible. No hostile shot will ever be exchanged in Samoan waters or elsewhere between men-of-war sent there by Bismarck and Uncle Sam. American citizens of German birth and German descent will work for our country in time of peace and fight for it in time of war, if a time of war should ever come. When I say our country, I mean, of course, our adopted country, the United States of America."

"After passing through the crucible of naturalization we are no longer Germans, we are Americans. Our attachment to America cannot be measured by the length of our residence here. We are Americans from the moment we touch the American shore until laid in American graves. We will fight for America whenever necessary; America first, last and at all times. America against Germany, America against the world; America right or wrong, always America. We are Americans."

Bismarck and Salisbury in Accord.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—The significant feature of Bismarck's speech of Saturday was his declaration that Germany and Great Britain are in perfect accord in all colonial enterprises, both in Africa and Samoa.

The Times says the English are curious to know the value of Bismarck's assertion that Germany is absolutely one with England with England with regard to the Samoan difficulty. It is hard to believe that England will approve the deportation of King Malietoa or the intervention of Germany.

The Standard endorses the remarks of Bismarck. The Daily News, in view of Bismarck's speech on the African question, wants to know what is the price of Bismarck's friendship; and in regard to Samoa, what further sacrifice of National dignity England is to make.

Ford's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Ford, of Michigan introduced in the house a resolution requesting the secretary of state to transmit to the house copies of all joint protocols and memoranda of the proceedings of the conference between the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States in regard to Samoa referred to by Vice Consul Blacklock and in the president's message to congress touching Samoan affairs.

Death of C. A. Washburn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—C. A. Washburn, ex-minister to Paraguay, and brother of Senator-elect Washburn, of Minnesota, died of apoplexy yesterday, aged sixty-seven.

A Woman To Be Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Barrow, who pleaded guilty of murdering her husband, has been sentenced by Judge Hare to be hanged.

MOORE'S CLERKS,

As Well as Himself, Were Get-
ting in Their Work

ON THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY'S FUNDS.

For Years, It Is Said, They Have Been En-
gaged in Systematically Robbing the
Company Without Leaving Any Trace of
Their Depredations—The Bookkeeper
Knew It All, But Said Nothing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—The half a mil-
lion dollars that Joseph S. Moore stole from
the Mutual Life Insurance company was
lost in speculation. The interest is centered
as to how it was possible for him to continue
his stealings from the company for nine
years and get 10 per cent. of the entire sur-
plus fund, before being discovered.

It has been developed that not only Moore,
but men who were in his employ were, with
his knowledge, doing a little stealing on their
own account. When property owned by the
company was repaired or improved, they
would add 15 to 25 per cent. to the con-
tractor's bill, which they would deduct from
the payment, and in this way secured many
thousands of dollars which it is impossible
for the company to find any trace of now.

One of the contractors to whom such a
proposition was made reported the matter to
Moore but never received any response.

When Moore failed in 1878 for several
hundred thousand dollars he was largely in-
debted to the company, but it is supposed
that an arrangement was made by which he
should pay the indebtedness in installments.

One man here procured a loan of \$10,000
from the company, drew \$7,000 of it and
was told by Moore that the other \$3,000
had not been sent. On writing to the com-
pany he found that Moore had the \$10,000
from the beginning, and that he was hold-
ing back the \$3,000.

Moore's bookkeeper has been aware of the
condition of affairs for years, and others
have had knowledge of the shortage. He
left Saturday afternoon for his country resi-
dence at Tanglewood to escape being ques-
tioned by the reporters. It is regarded as
strange that no attempt has been made to
prosecute him.

UNABLE TO SECURE BONDSMEN.

Henry S. Ives and George A. Stayner Pass
Their Sunday in a Hotel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Ives and Stayner,
the ex-Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton mag-
nates, who were ar-
rested Saturday,

have since then
been under guard at
the Sinclair house,
Eighth and Broad-
way. Their law-
yers so far have
failed to secure the
\$250,000 bail re-
quired for each. The
charge against Ives
and his partner is
that they misappropri-
ated \$2,500,000 of
Cincinnati, Hamil-
ton & Dayton
money and stocks. Previous suits have cov-
ered only portions of Cincinnati, Hamilton &
Dayton history. This time it was deter-
mined to embrace everything. Julius Dex-
ter is here and has much to do with the pro-
secution. Mr. Ives says that the arrest is
simply a continuation of the "persecution"
to which he has been subjected.

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Three hundred and
eighty-five cases of typhoid fever are re-
ported at Lake View and new cases develop-
ing every day. Dr. Sieber, the city phy-
sician and health commissioner, says there
have been but eleven deaths from the disease
reported since January 1, and that the dis-
ease is due entirely to the open winter; that
it will rapidly disappear with cold weather,
and is already diminishing.

Miscreants Wreck a Train.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 29.—Some miscre-
ants opened a switch near Mizab, three
miles south of Reidsville on Saturday
night and wrecked a northbound freight
train. The train caught fire and was en-
tirely destroyed. Fireman Adams and
Brakeman Dee were killed in the wreck the
fast passenger train which was about an
hour behind the freight.

Married His Stepmother.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Peter and Bar-
bara Hahn have been arrested for violating
the state statute which prohibits a man
marrying his stepmother. Peter's father died
in April, 1885, and on his death bed re-
quested that Peter marry his stepmother.
Peter did, and as a result the couple have
now been arrested.

Another Wreck.

GALION, O., Jan. 29.—Jud Belton, engi-
neer, took the new engine, No. 301, on the
Nypano road Sunday on a trial trip. On
the Burner bridge he met the east-bound
fast stock train. Both engines were smashed,
and several head of cattle were killed. Five
persons were injured—Jud Belton seriously.

Skipped With Her Sister's Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Jack Burgess, the
prize fighter, and his wife are supposed to be
on their way to the Pacific slope with the
proceeds of \$4,000 worth of diamonds which
Mrs. Burgess stole from her sister, Mrs.
Hewitt, of 207 East Forty-eighth street, in
this city yesterday.

Plenty of Gas at Wapakoneta.

WAPAKONETA, O., Jan. 29.—The natural
gas well, No. 4, which came in Satur-
day, is owned by the Wapakoneta Natural
Gas company, and it is doing about eight
millions cubic feet per day. The town wells
will furnish Wapakoneta with 40,000,000 feet
of gas per day.

New York's Austrian Consul Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Hugo Frisch, the
Austrian consul here, whose health has been
such as to cause his friends much anxiety
for several weeks past died at his residence
in this city Sunday afternoon of heart
failure.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

General Longstreet Thinks It Will Soon
Be a Thing of the Past.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—Gen. Longstreet
is in this city. He goes to visit Mahone,
at Petersburg, and
from there to Wash-
ington to take part
in the reception of
Harrison. In reply
to the question
whether he was a
candidate for a cabi-
net position he
said: "Whatever
Harrison does you
may be sure will be
done for the best in-
terests of all sec-
tions. He will know
no section what-
ever, but will be president of the United
States."



GEN. LONGSTREET.

"Do you think that the Republican party
will make any gains in the solid south?"
"I think," the general replied, "in four
years the solid south will be numbered among
the things that were."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and
Spicy Manner.

Wells county, Indiana, has coal.
John R. Lewis was killed by cars at
Youngstown, O.

Sunday's snowstorm is general through
the west and north.

They say Defaulter Moore has escaped the
officers at Indianapolis.

Cars killed John Romerill, well known
railroad man, at Xenia, O.

John Ebner, one of the French pioneers of
Vincennes, Ind., died Sunday, aged eighty-
six.

A negro at Findlay, O., took a ten-year-
old girl to his room and abused her fright-
fully.

The Players' club in New York blackballed
Col. Robert Ingersoll because of his religious
views.

Mrs. Sarah G. Winston, widow of the late
Joseph Winston, died Saturday at her home
near Visalia, Ky.

A decision rendered by the circuit court of
Chicago, against bucket shops, has been re-
versed by the supreme court.

Eight men were terribly scalded Sunday
by the explosion of a fine pipe in the hold of
the steamer Republic, in port at New York.

The reasons given for bringing a suit to
break a will in Boston are that the testator
crucified a pig, expecting its resurrection,
and fed sawdust to the chickens.

John Hill, an old Vallandigham Demo-
crat, of Fletcher, O., died Sunday in Bur-
lington, Kan. He once immortalized him-
self with the Democracy of his district by
driving a team of forty-eight horses to a
meeting at Piqua.

Peter and Barbara Hahn, of Newark, N.
J., have been arrested for violating the
statute which prohibits a man marrying his
stepmother. Peter's father died in April,
1885, and on his death-bed requested that
Peter marry his stepmother. Peter did.

At a literary meeting at Summit school
house, four miles west of Williamsburg, O.,
Saturday night, William Wacker, aged sev-
enteen, was killed, and George W. Mount
and Sparr Kidd were seriously injured by
the bell of the school house falling upon
them as they were standing in front of the
school room door.

J. W. Bidgood, who was mysteriously as-
saulted several nights ago in a disreputable
quarter in Kansas City, died Sunday night
of his injuries. His family live in Trinidad,
Col. Deceased was a mining engineer. It is
supposed that he was killed on account of his
intimacy with a woman who lived in the
neighborhood.

BLOODSHED THREATENED

In Brooklyn Unless the Old Street Car
Men Are Taken Back.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The street car tie-up
in Brooklyn is likely to result in trouble.
Three strikers are under arrest on the
charge of murdering a new employe, and
stones have been thrown at policemen.
The real leader of the strikers, who, how-
ever, is not their chairman, says not
another attempt to arbitrate the matter will
be made.

"But," he adds, "no car will be run on
Richardson's roads until all these men are
taken back. If he sends cars out to-day all
the police in the city cannot prevent blood-
shed. Furthermore, if the tie-up is not set-
tled by to-night not a surface car wheel will
turn in the city to-morrow morning."

"But you have just signed agreements
with all other roads for 1889," was suggested.
"It makes no difference," rejoined the
Knight of Labor; "our only protection is in
tying up and then preventing new men
taking our places. The agreement won't
stand in our way."

New Man Found Dead.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.—Henry W. Adams, a
stable man, was found dead Saturday night
on the sidewalk under an open second-story
doorway of the street car company's stables.
Death was apparently caused by a fall from
the doorway. It was learned, however, that
the night watchman had admitted to the
building three strikers, who said they wanted
to talk to Adams and try to persuade him to
strike. Those three men, Moses Stenson,
John Callier and Herman Graham, were ar-
rested on suspicion. They denied having
used violence, but said that Adams had be-
come frightened and had run to the doorway
and either jumped or fell out. They will be
held to await the result of an autopsy on
Adams' body.

Trouble With Indians.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 29.—There is a pros-
pect of serious trouble with the Indians near
Clouquet, who demand that the lumbermen
be expelled from the reservation. A coun-
cil of Fon-du-Lac Indians Saturday, called
on the commissioner of Indians here de-
manding that immediate action be taken in
the matter.

Postoffice Robbed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 29.—The postoffice
here was entered by burglars during Sunday
night, who succeeded in blowing open the
safe and abstracting \$1,500. There is no clew
to the thieves.